

JUD

2. One who presides in a court of judicature.
My lord Bassanio gave his ring away
Unto the *judge* that begg'd it. *Shakespeare's Merch. of Venice.*
A single voice; and that not past me, but
By learned approbation of the *judges*. *Shakespeare, H. VIII.*
3. One who has skill sufficient to decide upon the merit of any thing.
How darest your pride,
As in a lifted field to fight your cause,
Unask'd the royal grant; nor marshal by,
As knightly rites require, nor *judge* to try. *Dryden.*
A perfect *judge* will read each piece of wit,
With the same spirit that its author writ. *Pope.*
To *JUDGE*. *v. n.* [*juger*, French; *judico*, Latin.]
1. To pass sentence.
My wrong be upon thee; the Lord *judge* between thee and me. *Genesis.*
Ye *judge* not for man, but for the Lord, who is with you in the judgment. *2 Chron. xix. 6.*
2. To form or give an opinion.
Bethrew me, but I love her heartily;
For she is wise, if I can *judge* aright. *Shakespeare.*
Ye *judge* after the flesh; I *judge* no man. *John viii. 15.*
Authors to themselves, *Milton.*
Both what they *judge* and what they chuse.
If I did not know the originals, I should never be able to
judge, by the copies, which was Virgil, and which Ovid. *Dryden.*
Whether it be a divine revelation or no, reason must *judge*,
which can never permit the mind to reject a greater evidence,
to embrace what is less evident. *Locke.*
He proceeds in his inquiry into sciences, resolved to *judge*
of them freely. *Locke.*
3. To discern; to distinguish.
How doth God know? Can he *judge* through the dark
cloud? *Job xxii. 13.*
Judge in yourselves: is it comely a woman pray unto God
uncovered? *1 Cor. xi. 13.*
How properly the Tories may be called the whole body of
the British nation, I leave to any one's *judging*. *Addison.*
To *JUDGE*. *v. a.*
1. To pass sentence upon; to examine authoritatively; to de-
termine finally. *Milton.*
Chaos shall *judge* the strife.
Then those, whom form of laws
Condemn'd to die, when traitors *judge* their cause. *Dryden.*
2. To pass severe censure; to doom severely.
We shall *judge* among the heathen; he shall fill the places
with the dead bodies. *Psal. cx. 6.*
Judge not, that ye be not *judged*. *Matthew.*
Let no man *judge* you in meat or drink. *2 Cor. 16.*
JUDGER. *n. f.* [*from judge*, Latin.] One who forms judgment; or
passes sentence.
The vulgar threatened to be their oppressors, and *judgers* of
their *judges*. *King Charles.*
They who guide themselves merely by what appears, are ill
judgers of what they have not well examined. *Digby.*
JUDGMENT. *n. f.* [*judgment*, French.]
1. The power of discerning the relations between one term or
one proposition and another.
O *judgment*! thou art fled to brutish beasts,
And men have lost their reason. *Shakespeare, Julius Caesar.*
The faculty, which God has given man to supply the want
of certain knowledge, is *judgment*, whereby the mind takes
any proposition to be true or false, without perceiving a de-
monstrative evidence in the proofs. *Locke.*
Judgment is that whereby we join ideas together by affir-
mation or negation; so, this tree is high. *Watts.*
2. Doom; the right or power of passing judgment.
If my suspect be false, forgive me, God;
For *judgment* only doth belong to thee. *Shakespeare, H. VI.*
3. The act of exercising judicature.
They gave *judgment* upon him. *2 Kings xxv. 6.*
When thou, O Lord, shalt stand disclosed
In majesty severe,
And sit in *judgment* on my soul,
O how shall I appear. *Addison's Spectator.*
4. Determination; decision.
Where distinctions or identities are purely material, the
judgment is made by the imagination, otherwise by the under-
standing. *Glanville.*
We shall make a certain *judgment* what kind of dissolution
that earth was capable of. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
Reason ought to accompany the exercise of our senses,
whenever we would form a just *judgment* of things proposed
to our inquiry. *Watts.*
5. The quality of distinguishing propriety and impropriety;
criticism.
Judgment, a cool and slow faculty, attends not a man in
the rapture of poetical composition. *Dennis.*
Tis with our *judgments* as our watches, none
Go just alike; yet each believes his own. *Pope.*

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6. Opinion; notion.
I see mens *judgments* are
A parcel of their fortunes, and things outward
Draw the inward quality after them,
To suffer all alike. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleopatra.*
When she did think my master lov'd her well,
She, in my *judgment*, was as fair as you. *Shakespeare.*
7. Sentence against a criminal.
When he was brought again to th' bar, to hear
His knell rung out, his *judgment*, he was stir'd
With agony. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*
The chief priests informed me, desiring to have *judgment*
against him. *Acts xxv. 15.*
On Adam last this *judgment* he pronounc'd. *Milton.*
8. Condemnation. This is a theological use.
The *judgment* was by one to condemnation; but the free
gift is of many offences unto justification. *Rom. v. 16.*
The precepts, promises, and threatenings of the Gospel
will rise up in *judgment* against us, and the articles of our
faith will be so many articles of accusation. *Tilston.*
9. Punishment inflicted by providence, with reference to some
particular crime.
This *judgment* of the heavens that makes us tremble,
Touches us not with pity. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*
We cannot be guilty of greater uncharitableness, than to in-
terpret afflictions as punishments and *judgments*: it aggravates
the evil to him who suffers, when he looks upon himself as
the mark of divine vengeance. *Addison's Spectator.*
10. Distribution of justice.
The Jews made insurrection against Paul, and brought him
to the *judgment* seat. *Acts xviii. 12.*
Your dishonour
Mangles true *judgment*, and bereaves the state
Of that integrity which should become it. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*
In *judgments* between rich and poor, consider not what the
poor man needs, but what is his own. *Taylor.*
A bold and wise petitioner goes straight to the throne and
judgment seat of the monarch. *Arbutnot. and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*
11. Judiciary laws; statutes.
If ye hearken to these *judgments*, and keep and do them,
the Lord thy God shall keep unto thee the covenant. *Deut.*
12. The last doom.
The dreadful *judgment* day
So dreadful will not be as was his fight. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*
JUDICATORY. *n. f.* [*judicio*, Latin.]
1. Distribution of justice.
No such crime appeared as the lords, the supreme court of
judicatory, would judge worthy of death. *Clarendon.*
2. Court of justice.
Human *judicatories* give sentence on matters of right and
wrong, but inquire not into bounty and beneficence. *Arbut.*
JUDICATURE. *n. f.* [*judicature*, Fr. *judicio*, Latin.] Power of
distributing justice.
The honour of the judges in their *judicature* is the king's
honour. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
If he should bargain for a place of *judicature*, let him be
rejected with shame. *Bacon.*
In *judicatures* to take away the trumpet, the scarlet, the at-
tendance, makes justice naked as well as blind. *Saunders's Sermons.*
JUDICIAL. *adj.* [*judicialis*, Latin.]
1. Practised in the distribution of public justice.
What government can be without *judicial* proceedings?
And what *judicature* without a religious oath? *Bentley's Sermon.*
2. Inflicted on as a penalty.
The resistance of those will cause a *judicial* hardness. *Saunders.*
JUDICIALLY. *adv.* [*from judicial*.] In the forms of legal
justice.
It will behove us to think that we see God still looking on,
and weighing all our thoughts, words, and actions in the
balance of infallible justice, and passing the same judgment
which he intends hereafter *judicially* to declare. *Grew's Cosmog.*
JUDICIARY. *adj.* [*judiciarius*, Fr. *judiciarius*, Latin.] Passing
judgment upon any thing.
Before weight be laid upon notions of *judiciary* astrologers,
the influence of constellations ought, by severe experiments,
to be made out. *Boyle.*
JUDICIOUS. *adj.* [*judicieux*, French.] Prudent; wise; skill-
ful in any matter or affair.
For your husband,
He's noble, wise, *judicious*, and best knows
The fits o' th' season. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
Love hath his feat
In reason, and is *judicious*. *Milton.*
To each favour meaning we apply,
And palate call *judicious*. *Milton.*
We are beholden to *judicious* writers of all ages for those
discoveries they have left behind them. *Locke.*
JUDICIOSLY. *adv.* [*from judicious*.] Skillfully; wisely; with
just determination.
So bold, yet so *judiciously* you dare,
That your least praise is to be regular. *Dryden.*
Longinus

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- Longinus has *judiciously* preferred the sublime genius that
sometimes errs to the middling or indifferent one, which
makes few faults, but seldom rises to excellence. *Dryden.*
JUG. *n. f.* [*jugge*, Danish.] A large drinking vessel with a gib-
bous or swelling belly.
You'd rail upon the hostess of the house,
Because she bought stoned *jugs* and no seal'd quarts. *Shakespeare.*
He fetch'd 'em drink,
Fill'd a large *jug* up to the brim. *Swift's Miscel.*
To *JUGGLE*. *v. n.* [*jouger* or *jongler*, Fr. *jocari*, Lat.]
1. To play tricks by flight of hand; to show false appearances
of extraordinary performances.
The ancient miracle of Memnon's statue seems to be a
juggling of the Ethiopian priests. *Digby on Bodies.*
2. To practise artifice or imposture.
Be these *juggling* fiends no more believ'd,
That palter with us in a double sense. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
Is't possible the spells of France should *juggle*?
Men into such strange mockeries? *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*
They ne'er forswore themselves, nor lied,
Disdain'd to flay for friends contents;
Nor *juggl'd* about settlements. *Hudibras, p. iii.*
JUGGLER. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]
1. A trick by legerdemain.
2. An imposture; a deception.
The notion was not the invention of politicians, and a
juggle of state to cozen the people into obedience. *Tillotson.*
JUGGLER. *n. f.* [*from juggle*.]
1. One who practises flight of hand; one who deceives the
eye by nimble conveyance.
They say this town is full of cozenage,
As nimble *jugglers* that deceive the eye,
Drug-working forerers that change the mind,
Disguised cheaters, prating mountebanks,
And many such like liberties of sin. *Shakespeare.*
I saw a *juggler* that had a pair of cards, and would tell a
man what card he thought. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
Aristeus was a famous poet, that flourished in the days of
Cresus, and a notable *juggler*. *Saunders's Travels.*
Fortune-tellers, *jugglers*, and impostors, do daily delude
them. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i.*
The *juggler* which another's sight can show,
But teaches how the world his own may know. *Garth.*
One who is managed by a *juggler* fancies he has money in
hand; but let him grasp it never so carefully, upon a word
or two it increases or dwindles. *Addison's Freeholder, N^o. 18.*
What magic makes our money rise,
When dropt into the northern main;
Or do these *jugglers* cheat us? *Swift's Miscel.*
2. A cheat; a trickish fellow.
O me, you *juggler*; oh, you canker blossom,
You thief of love; what, have you come by night,
And stol'n my love's heart from him? *Shakespeare.*
I sing no harm
To officer, *juggler*, or justice of peace. *Donne.*
JUGGLINGLY. *adv.* [*from juggle*.] In a deceptive manner.
JUGULAR. *adj.* [*jugulum*, Latin.] Belonging to the throat.
A gentleman was wounded into the internal *jugular*, through
his neck. *Wijeman's Surgery.*
JUICE. *n. f.* [*jus*, French; *juys*, Dutch.]
1. The liquor, sap, or water of plants and fruits.
If I define wine, I must say, wine is a *juice* not liquid, or
wine is a substance; for *juice* includes both substance and
liquid. *Watts's Legick, p. i.*
Unnumber'd fruits,
A friendly *juice* to cool thirst's rage contain. *Thomson.*
2. The fluid in animal bodies.
Juice in language is less than blood; for if the words be
but becoming and signifying, and the sense gentle, there is
juice: but where that wanteth, the language is thin, scarce
covering the bone. *Benjamin's Discovery.*
An animal whose *juices* are unbound can never be nourish'd;
unbound *juices* can never repair the fluids. *Arbutnot.*
JUCELESS. *adj.* [*from juice*.] Dry; without moisture; with-
out *juice*.
Divine Providence has spread her table every-where; not
with a *juiceless* green carpet, but with succulent herbage and
nourishing grass. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*
When Boreas' spirit blusters fore,
Beware th' inclement heav'n's; now let thy hearth
Crackle with *juiceless* boughs. *Philips.*
JUCINESS. *n. f.* [*from juice*.] Plenty of *juice*; succulence.
JUCY. *adj.* [*from juice*.] Moist; full of *juice*.
Earth being taken out of watery woods, will put forth
herbs of a fat and *jucy* substance. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
Each plant and *juciest* gourd will pluck.
The musk's surpassing worth! that, in its youth,
Its tender nonage, loads the spreading boughs
With large and *jucy* offspring. *Philips.*
To *JUKE*. *v. n.* [*jucher*, French.]
1. To perch upon any thing: as, birds;

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2. *Juking*, in Scotland, denotes still any complaisance by bend-
ing of the head.
Two asses travelled; the one laden with oats, the other
with money: the money-merchant was so proud of his trust,
that he went *juking* and tossing of his head. *L'Estrange.*
JUBB. *n. f.* [*zizyphus*, Lat.] A plant whose flower con-
sists of several leaves, which are placed circular-
ly, and expand in form of a rose; out of whose empalement
rises the point, which afterwards becomes an oblong fleshy
fruit, shaped like an olive, including an hard shell divided in-
to cells, each containing an oblong nut or kernel. The fruit
is like a small plum, but it has little flesh upon the stone. *Mill.*
JULAP. *n. f.* [A word of Arabick original; *julapium*, low
Lat. *julep*, Fr.]
Julap is an extemporaneous form of medicine, made of
simple and compound water sweetened, and serves for a vehi-
cle to other forms not so convenient to take alone. *Quincy.*
Behold this cordial *julap* here,
That flames and dances in his crystal bounds
With spirits of balm and fragrant syrups mixt. *Milton.*
If any part of the after-birth be left, endeavour the bring-
ing that away; and by good sudorifics and cordials expel
the venom, and temperate the heat and acrimony by *julaps*
and emulsions. *Wijeman's Surgery.*
JULUS. *n. f.*
1. *July flower*. See CLOVE-GILLIFLOWER and GILLIFLOWER.
2. *Julus*, among botanists, denotes those long worm-like
tufts or palms, as they are called in willows, which at the
beginning of the year grow out, and hang pendular down
from hazels, walnut-trees, &c. *Miller.*
JULY. *n. f.* [*Julius*, Lat. *juliet*, Fr.] The month anciently
called *quintilis*, or the fifth from March, named *July* in ho-
nour of *Julius Caesar*; the seventh month from January.
July I would have drawn in a jacket of light yellow, eat-
ing cherries, with his face and bolom sun-burnt. *Peaeham.*
JUMART. *n. f.* [French.]
Mules and *jumarts*, the one from the mixture of an ass
and a mare, the other from the mixture of a bull and a mare,
are frequent. *Locke.*
To *JUMBLE*. *v. a.* [in *Chaucer*, *jembre*, from *combler*, French,
Skinner.] To mix violently and confusedly together.
Persons and humours may be *jumbled* and disguised; but
nature, like quicksilver, will never be killed. *L'Estrange.*
A verbal concordance leads not always to texts of the same
meaning; and one may observe, how apt that is to *jumble*
together passages of scripture, and thereby disturb the true
meaning of holy scripture. *Locke.*
Writing is but just like dice,
And lucky mains make people wise;
And *jumbled* words, if fortune throw them,
Shall, well as Dryden, form a poem. *Prior.*
Is it not a firmer foundation for tranquillity, to believe that
all things were at first created, and are continually ordered
for the best, than that the whole universe is mere bungling
and blundering; all ill-favouredly cobbled and *jumbled* to-
gether by the unguided agitation and rude shuffles of matter. *Bentley's Sermons.*
How tragedy and comedy embrace,
How farce and epic get a *jumbled* race. *Pope's Dunciad.*
That the universe was formed by a fortuitous concourse of
atoms, I will no more believe, than that the accidental *jum-
bling* of the alphabet would fall into a most ingenious treatise
of philosophy. *Swift.*
To *JUMBLE*. *v. n.* To be agitated together.
They will all meet and *jumble* together into a perfect har-
mony. *Swift.*
JUMBLE. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.] Confused mixture; violent
and confused agitation.
Had the world been coagulated from that supposed fortui-
tous *jumble*, this hypothesis had been tolerable. *Glanville.*
What *jumble* here is made of ecclesiastical revenues, as if
they were all alienated with equal justice. *Swift.*
JUMENT. *n. f.* [*jument*, Fr. *jumentum*, Lat.] Beast of burthen.
Juments, as horses, oxen, and asses, have no eructation,
or belching. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i.*
To *JUMP*. *v. n.* [*gumpen*, Dutch.]
1. To leap; to skip; to move forward without step or sliding.
Not the worst of the three but *jumps* twelve foot and an
half by the square. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
Here, upon this bank and shelve of time,
We'd *jump* the life to come. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
The herd come *jumping* by me,
And fearless, quench their thirst, while I look on,
And take me for their fellow-citizen. *Dryden.*
So have I seen from Severn's brink
A flock of geese *jump* down together,
Swim where the bird of Jove would sink,
And swimming never wet a feather. *Swift.*
Candidates petition the emperor to entertain the court with
a dance on the rope; and whoever *jumps* the highest succeeds
in the office. *Gulliver's Travels.*
2. To